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VIDELA HINTS AT REFERENDUM IN BBC INTERVIEW

PY2717Z7Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 27 Jun 78 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] President Videla hinted at the possibility of a referendum or a similar form of consultation with the Argentine people in the near future, in an exclusive interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The president, who was interviewed by the BBC current affairs correspondent here for the world football cup, Vincent Hanna, on Friday, was answering a question about the form democracy will take in Argentina.

He said: "The form of democracy, if we are to contribute to shaping it, cannot be dictated by me alone. We want people (in a consultation, the opportunity for which is drawing near) to tell us, when we present our own ideas, which ideas they can contribute to enrich ours so that between us we may outline the democracy that Argentina needs, suited to the present time."

Earlier the president had said that when the junta speaks of "a new democracy"--"we believe the essence of democracy to be liberty, the dignity of man and free enterprise--all by-products of a full, ample liberty because man, by his very nature, is a free being. We believe that our democracy in the past has had defects, both in the form it took and in the way it was applied and that is why we have to face the problems of recent years. There was a pendulum movement between strong military governments and civilian governments who gave in to the temptations of demagoguery...which then, in turn, again needed the intervention of strong military governments."

The interview with President Videla was televised last night in the BBC's "Tonight" programme.

When tackled by the BBC interviewer about human rights, President Videla emphasized that "Argentina, apart from unfavourable social, economic and political circumstances, was the victim of an act of aggression.

"In a way we went through a war. In all wars (and you, unfortunately, have a more recent experience than we do) there are people who disappear. In our case, there was a war; therefore people have died; people have been detained; and people have disappeared. The people who have been detained are not detained because of their activities as, say, politicans or union leaders, but because they are terrorists. Those who have died fell in armed battle with the security forces and those who have disappeared (and they are a reality, as I have said before)...may have disappeared for a variety of reasons and we have recorded evidence which leads us to assume this. Some have disappeared because they have gone undergound and joined the terrorists. Some have disappeared because they have been executed by their fellow terrorists as traitors. Some of those who have disappeared have fled the country and later turned up in European countries, using the media to continue their war against our country from abroad. They are traitors. They are not Argentines. Then some people disappeared because in a war in which explosives were used, many bodies were so mutilated that it was impossible to identify them. Finally, there are people whom I accept might have disappeared as a result of an 'excess in repression.' I am not certain this is so, but I admit it may have happened. I say that it may have happened because this type of war lends itself to being fought at a very low level, in terms of rank, over such a wide area that it is difficult to control. These low-ranking people engaged in the fight are also young.

"It is in these circumstances that this 'excess of repression' may have occurred. I don't have certain knowledge of this. If I had I would have punished it. I would have repressed it with exactly the same severity that subversives have been repressed. But I do not deny the possibility that it may have occurred."

President Videla went on to say: "I fervently tell you that Argentina is moving towards normality. This process begun by the armed forces has a final, over-riding objective, which is to restore democracy in Argentina--a real democracy because we understand that democracy is the only form of government suited to our traditional way of life within which man can become a full person with dignity and liberty. This is a far-off objective and we have yet to march a long way but we have the certainty that Argentina will achieve that objective."

VIDELA PRAISES COVERAGE BY FOREIGN NEWSMEN

FY271451Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0205 GMT 27 Jun 78 FY

[Speech by President Jorge Rafael Videla to foreign newsmen at Buenos Aires press center on 26 June]

[Excerpts] It is a pleasure for me to be with you at your working place. My presence here truly testifies to our appreciation and respect for all newsmen.

For the press to fulfill its specific mission it is, indeed, necessary to feel free, to enjoy complete freedom. As in all levels of life, however, freedom has responsibility as its counterpart, and in the case of the press, this responsibility means objectivity in reporting news.

We believe we have received you with open arms, with open heart, with open doors, so that you can fulfill that noble task of reporting and shaping opinion.

This was not mandatory. It was a conscious decision of the Argentine Government, because we fully trusted that the freedom we were generously giving you would be matched by your thorough responsibility.

If there was any discordant note in this harmonious relationship, it was not because of you newsmen. I cannot think of a newsman who makes use of freedom without exercising responsibility.

Gentlemen: I want to thank you for what you have done to make everyone aware of the Argentine situation.

MRS PERON WILL REMAIN UNDER PREVENTIVE ARREST

FY280152Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 27 Jun 78 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun--Federal judge Rafael Sarmiento has reconfirmed the preventive arrest of Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron at the trial in which she is charged with irregular use of presidential funds.

The judge found her guilty "prima facie" of several counts of embezzlement (withdrawal of public funds) and has impounded goods of hers valued at 324 million pesos.

ADMIRAL MASSERA DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA

PY280032Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun--Argentine Navy Commander Adm Emilio Massera left this afternoon for Romania at the special invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Delia Ester Vieyra, Navy Secretary General Vice Adm Eduardo Fracassi and his secretary, Capt Carlos Alfredo Vaihinger.

Before his departure he held a interview with reporters at Ezeiza Airport, indicating that in Romania he will discuss "subjects of interest to the governments of both countries, and especially subjects related to the navy."

HERALD LAUDS GOVERNMENT INVITATION TO RIGHTS PANEL

PY242002Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Jun 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Human Rights: Into the Open?"]

[Text] The decision to invite the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States to visit this country is a step towards the solution of a problem that is an obstacle in the way of norral relations with other countries. Because of the criticism over the alleged violations of human rights, the government is faced with difficulties in buying arms, securing credits and, in the case of the European Common Market countries, particularly Scandinavia, obtaining investment.

The Organization of American States is the obvious forum in which this problem can be dealt with. The OAS Human Rights Commission has an excellent record and a report upon the situation in Argentina could help remove both the stigma of alleged human rights violations and the obstacle they represent in the economic development and foreign policy initiatives of the government. The invitation to the commission issued by the government, however, appears to be somewhat limited. The commission has been invited to visit the country to observe "the juridical-legal conditions in force." It is not clear whether the commission will make a public report upon its findings or whether it will be able to examine all aspects of the question. The government statement established a framework for the commission when it specified that the discussions so far have taken into consideration the fact that the current situation in this country is characterised by the "exceptional measures which have had to be adopted in the exercise of the legitimate right of defence against the attack of terrorism." This is only right and proper. The Amnesty International report on Argentina could be faulted because scant attention was paid to the atrocities committed by the terrorists and the climate of terror and horror they created.

There are no rules, no Geneva Convention, in a terrorist war and it is often forgotten that it is the terrorists who are initially responsible, because of their purposeful negation of civilised conduct, for the methods that are used to counter them. The danger, of course, to paraphrase Goethe, is that if you stare into the eyes of the dragon you may become like the dragon yourself. General Harguindeguy, in a brave, outspoken speech, has pointed out this danger and admitted that the tactics of the terrorists rubbed off on some of the members of the security forces. The Amnesty International report revealed no understanding of this but the government's reaction in rejecting the report closed the door on the kind of healthy discussion of the situation that seems to be taking place with the OAS commission.

So many things which seem frightening when they are kept under a veil of secrecy lose their terror when brought out into the open. The consequences of terrorist warfare must be faced. It is dangerous to go on covering up the admitted excesses that have taken place in response to the provocation of the terrorists.

The government's initial reaction to allegations about the violation of human rights was a blanket rebuttal of the charges. This public attitude contrasts with admissions also made in public to the effect that there have been excesses. The war against terrorism has been won at a price. But the cost must be known if the country is to return to normal. The visit of the OAS Human Rights Commission and the publication in this country of their report (as in Chile) would help the country go through the catharsis of coming to terms with the full toll of ten years of terrorism and counter-terrorism.

SHIPPING LINE TO PERSIAN GULF WILL BE ESTABLISHED

PY230223Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2305 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun--Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, state secretary for maritime interests, held a press conference today during which he announced that a regular maritime freight line will be established between Argentina and Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf countries by the end of the year.

Admiral Guevara went over the achievements of his 20-day tour, which encompassed Malta, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, aimed at expanding Argentina's foreign trade.

Admiral Guevara also announced that a commission has been created to study the most appropriate products to export to and import from these countries. The commission is made up of representatives from the Maritime Interests Secretariat, the Secretariat for Trade and International Economic Negotiations, the Economy Ministry, the Under Secretariat for International Economic Relations, the Foreign Ministry, and exporting firms.

CEREAL, OIL SEED EXPORTS WILL DOUBLE

PY160350Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2118 GMT 15 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun--Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Mario Cadenas Madariaga has reported that exports of cereals and oil seed in 1978 will reach 19.5 million tons. At a press conference held this afternoon, Cadenas Madariaga stated that this volume is the result of an agricultural and livestock policy implemented over the past 2 years and that it is twice the amount export in 1975.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAYAN TRANSPORT AGREEMENT--Buenos Aires, 13 Jun--The Argentine Government has approved an agreement with Paraguay which regulates and improves transport between border ports. It will provide for use of ships from the two nations in equal proportions. The agreement was signed by Argentina and Paraguay on 31 July 1972. The agreement creates the rule necessary for the development of traffic in passengers and vehicles which will put an end to today's precarious river transport. Law No 21,816, issued today by the executive branch, originated with the ministries of Interior, Foreign Relations and Worship, and Economy and Defense. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2110 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY]

FUDP ASKS OAS TO PROBE CAMPAIGN IRREGULARITIES

FY280310Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 78 FY

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] has requested the OAS General Assembly to send a commission to control the irregularities of the present electoral process. The FUDP, which endorses Hernan Siles Zuazo as its presidential candidate, states in the note sent to the OAS in Washington: "We report to the OAS General Assembly that the Bolivian situation is characterized by human rights violations, disregard of social and political rights; and military intervention in rural areas and main mining districts. In view of this situation the FUDP believes that the OAS must send to Bolivia a commission to investigate the irregularities which have been charged in the past few weeks. Furthermore, the FUDP reported several acts which took place in the last few years and stated that all these actions are caused by an illegal government. Moreover, the letter sent to the OAS notes that the OAS commission coming to Bolivia must review the situation between 1956 and 1960, which was the period of the Hernan Siles Zuazo constitutional government.

The letter sent to the OAS is signed by leaders of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left; the Movement of the Revolutionary Left; the Bolivian Communist Party; the Tupac Katari Peasant Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Campesino Tupac Katari]; and the National Leftist Movement.

THREE PARTIES ALLEGE CAMPAIGN IRREGULARITIES

FY280241Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jun 78 FY

[Summary] "The Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP], which supports the presidential candidacy of Hernan Siles Zuazo, the Democratic Alliance of National Revolution [ADRN], which supports Victor Paz Estenssoro, and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which supports Rene Bernal, jointly submitted a memorandum detailing each one of the irregularities which have occurred during the past few days in the electoral process.

"The claims submitted to the National Electoral Court by the three political groups which intend to participate in the 9 July elections mention several incidents in which the present electoral law has been violated by government powers." In their memorandum the three political groups expressed their alarm at the growing corruption of the electoral process. They said it was no longer a matter of government partiality. According to the memorandum, the government now applies outright and uncontrolled pressure on the people, especially on the peasants, to force them to vote for the official candidate. Sometimes even the armed forces are used for their purposes. The FUDP, the ADRN and the PDC then added that social communications media such as television and radio are completely monopolized by official propaganda. "Just 12 days away from the general elections, the opposition continues to denounce armed forces intervention in the election campaigns of the nonofficial candidates. Former President Paz Estenssoro today protested that rural police forces prevented a political rally from taking place at the Tarija airstrip on his arrival there. In another neighboring town the rural forces threatened Paz Estenssoro's collaborators as a way of hindering the holding of another political meeting, according to the former president."

Julio Mantilla, president of the National Electoral Court, rejected some of the accusations, saying that the problems which arose were not threats to the normal development of the electoral process.

NAVY MINISTER ISSUES NOTE ON SHRIMP BOAT SEIZURES

PY280112Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The navy minister has released a note to the press to explain why the Navy Ministry has taken actions to control shrimp fishing in the Amapa area.

The note states that since shrimp fishing has intensified, it has become necessary to adopt protective measures, especially during the egg laying season, to prevent the extinction of shrimp.

The note adds that to preserve these resources, which belong to Brazil but also to the entire world, and pursuant to a plan coordinated with the Agriculture Ministry and the Superintendency for Development of the Fishing Industry [SUDEPE], the navy has been patrolling the Amapa area to prevent predatory shrimp fishing.

The note makes clear that the action taken by the navy pursuant to international fishing agreements and generally accepted rules should not be considered as a hostile attitude toward any country, but instead an action designed to defend the common interest and resources which seafood represents for mankind, and to preserve the ecology.

It was deemed necessary to make this clarification to avoid false or erroneous interpretations of the action taken by the Brazilian Navy in that area of the country.

AZEREDO CRITICIZES U.S. ECONOMIC POLICIES AT OAS

PY271404Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 13 PY

[By special Correspondent N.D. Spinola]

[Excerpts] Washington--Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira's speech to the OAS was purely economic, aimed at U.S. protectionism against foreign trade and criticizing a situation which he termed "unfair."

Indirectly, the foreign minister's speech answered President Carter's opening speech when he stated that "despite all the statements of good will by the U.S. Government with regard to international cooperation, overall interdependency and continuation of the North-South talks, the protectionistic restrictions" of U.S. trade continue unchanged.

The following were the highlights of the foreign minister's speech:

1. He stated that the launching of investigations by the International Trade Commission (a U.S. Government body which investigates charges of dumping against foreign producers who export to the United States) has in itself "a negative effect on foreign trade, creating imbalances which can hardly be overcome by developing economics." In addition to this, Section 301 of the U.S. trade law is a "source of great concern," according to the minister. He said that "Latin America's and Brazil's main economic partner uses GATT to promote its exports and its trade law to curb imports." Azeredo da Silveira also criticized the U.S. system of preferences and stated that "the sale of U.S. strategic reserves remains an additional cause for concern in view of the negative effects which it may have on the economy of countries which strongly depend on exports of some of these commodities." The minister also said that "we have been unable to obtain from the United States the required understanding and support for the commercial policy implemented by our country to further its development."

2. In the portion where politics seemed to prevail over economics, the foreign minister stated that "inter-American solidarity should be applicable both at the higher level of political and legal principles and the harsh economic realities."

O ESTADO GIVES HIGH MARKS TO CARTER OAS SPEECH

PY272330Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "On Democratic Evolution in the Americas"]

[Text] In his keynote speech at the opening of the eighth General Assembly of the Organization of American States, President Carter defined U.S. policy toward Latin America in a clear and acceptable manner. Except for some criticizable points which can be partly ascribed to stereotyped U.S. positions and partly to the U.S. President's personal position toward Latin America, no authentic democrat can wield any valid argument to object to the U.S. President's determination to intensify, on this continent also, his policy in defense of human rights. President Carter has reason and right to be proud of the political victory he achieved with the conclusion of the Panama Canal treaty, to replace the 1903 treaty. In fact this new treaty--which represents the maximum concession possible on the part of the U.S. Senate and the minimum needed to satisfy demands to please the largest sector of moderate public opinion in Panama--eliminates one of the last traces of old-fashioned U.S. interventionism. The question of the Panama Canal over the years has become the touchstone of relations between the north and south of this continent. Thus, Carter is right to affirm that the United States and Panama, in signing this treaty, have given the world an example of how problems can be peacefully solved. They also demonstrated that in this continent--leaving Cuba out for the time being--there are no problems which can't be resolved peacefully.

Because of that paternalism ingrained in the U.S. character and also because of that boundless zeal inherent in his missionary temperament, Carter failed during his first year in government to present the problem of human rights in its proper perspective. The seriousness and the nature of human rights violations differ from country to country and from regime to regime; therefore, they are different in totalitarian countries and in Latin American military dictatorships. The objection we made to Carter's human rights campaign was directed at its rigidity toward small and weak countries in contrast to its lenience toward powerful adversaries. This objection was removed by Carter's recent statement at the NATO Ministerial Council meeting, by his speech at Wake Forest University, and by his pronouncement at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Carter told the Soviet Union that its international behavior and its way of treating its own citizens and the citizens of countries which have been forcibly brought under its rule disqualifies that country from concluding any significant treaty with the United States. Carter was quite incisive in Annapolis: "The abuse of human rights in their own country, in clear violation of the agreement which was reached at Helsinki, has earned them the condemnation of people everywhere who love freedom. By their actions, they have demonstrated that the Soviet system can't tolerate freely expressed ideas, or notions of loyal opposition, and the free movement of people. Their form of government is becoming increasingly unattractive for other nations, so that even Marxist-Leninist groups no longer look up on the Soviet Union as a model to be imitated."

It is therefore understandable that in Western countries, as is the case with Latin America, regimes which curtail the individual's right to participate in public affairs--practicing torture, arbitrary imprisonment and long jailings without trial--are particularly incompatible with the traditions of humanistic civilization prevailing in this part of the world. Carter declared that he would always prefer to act positively, but that he "will continue to show countries persisting in the violation of human rights that this flagrant disrespect for international standards has a price." This observation involves a reference to Cuba.

The U.S. President still recognized that "the last year was marked by progress, because political prisoners were set free, the state of siege was lifted and press censorship was abolished in many countries." In one of his most accurate observations, Carter recognized that "the pathway leading from authoritarian to democratic government is a difficult one." But he does not intend to meddle in this process, with neither advice nor undue recommendations.

Terrorism is the serious stumbling block not only for the liberalization of authoritarian regimes but also for the conduct of authentic democracies, such as Italy and the FRG. For instance, while governments as authentically democratic as those of Rome and Bonn are forced by terrorism to strengthen the authority of the state with legally approved restrictions, the authoritarian regimes--sprung from the need to control destabilizing forces (subversion, corruption and terrorism)--have to intitiate a reverse process by abolishing exceptional rules, arbitrary actions and illegal police power without, however, weakening the authority of the state. The transformations taking place in democratic states and in authoritarian regimes edging toward democracy should come to the same equilibrium point, always taking into consideration the stability and resistence of their own societies exposed to destabilizing forces.

JORNAL DO BRASIL ASSESSES U.S. OPENING TO ANGOLA

PY270325Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "African Opening"]

[Text] Washington's diplomatic opening to the Luanda regime should be the first step in the new U.S. policy toward Africa. And, contrary to what the latest presidential speeches would have one believe, the moderate policy line supported by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Ambassador Andrew Young--and not security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's stand--seems to be winning in this case.

During a recent statement in Atlantic City, Vance clearly insinuated that the U.S. Government had arrived at the conclusion that "the most effective answer to Cuban and Soviet activities" in Africa would be the negotiation of new forms of cooperation for economic development and the encouragement of social justice. And with regard to Angola, he concretely stated during this same occasion that he is convinced that it would be useful "to contact Agostinho Neto's government more frequently and to begin to deal with that country in a more normal manner."

As is known, the Washington government has still not officially recognized the regime established in Luanda after the proclamation of independence which took place on 11 November 1975. On the one hand, the United States has not done so because it had not wanted to recognize the complete establishment of a decidedly Marxist regime in that former Portuguese province; and, on the other hand, because such an action would not be in agreement with the support the United States was giving to the two non-Marxist movements contesting political power there--the Angolan National Liberation Front and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi respectively.

The U.S. secretary of state's statements and the visit to Luanda by a State Department representative who had worked with Andrew Young in the UN delegation reinforced the theory that the process of rapprochement between the two nations is beginning. It also means that the Washington government's aid to the two aforementioned movements will stop.

Basically, this is the same type of realistic and pragmatic view of the development of events which led to the negotiations for the reestablishment of relations with Havana.

Right now, it may also be the only alternative available to the United States to try to contribute to the peaceful solution of conflicts, which threaten to change southern Africa into a stage for conflicts which could easily reach and international scale.

Our concern now is that the differences which exist within the U.S. Government, and between the government and the Congress with regard to this issue, should not prevent the adopted policy from being followed in a continuous and uniform manner.

MINISTER VIEWS STEEL TRADE WITH PRC, POLAND

FY271836Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jun 78 p 26 FY

[Text] Brasilia--Industry and Commerce Minister Angelo Calmon de Sa has reported that an exchange of Chinese oil for Brazilian iron ore was agreed upon during a recent trip to China by a Brazilian economic mission. He indicated that he had no details regarding the volumes involved in the agreement which is to be signed. "[Mines and Energy] Minister Ueki must announce the details at the appropriate time," Calmon de Sa added.

Nevertheless, Calmon admitted that the quantities in this exchange "will not be small." Technicians from the two countries are currently studying the practical details of the trade, in which the limiting factor will be China's lack of port installations for long-range vessels. For the first time Brazil will obtain an important reciprocal agreement which will allow it the overall use of its cargo vessels ("ore-oil"). A large amount of Brazil's grain and oil vessels (those of the Brazilian Petroleum Company [PETROBRAS] and Rio Doce Valley Company [CVRD] are convertible ("ore-oil"), but they make long trips empty between the points where they unload the ore (Japan, Europe and the United States) and pick up the oil (principally the Middle East).

The mission, which was in Peking during the first 15 days of this month, was headed by Paulo Tarso Flexa de Lima, chief of Itamaraty's trade department. It encountered a favorable reception from Chinese officials for a trade of this type. Olintho Vilas Boas, the Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation and National Non-Ferrous Metals and Steel Council representative with the mission, obtained samples of Chinese coals for testing in Brazilian steel plants. According to Calmon de Sa, a "good" understanding has been reached regarding coal, but due to the Chinese problem of ports implementing its supply must be "delayed for a short time" unless transshipment is viable.

Brazil must increase its sale of pig iron to China and it must also supply iron alloys. The industry and commerce minister explained that China has good-quality iron ore at its disposal and that the Chinese Government is making efforts to implement an ambitious expansion program in the steel sector. "They produce just over 20 million tons of steel per year, but we all know what their population is," the minister recalled.

Calmon de Sa confirmed that on 1 July he will travel to Warsaw, where he will discuss the possibilities of expanding bilateral trade with Polish officials. The agreement for trading coal for iron ore can be expanded and Brazil hopes to increase its sale of textiles to the Polish market, according to the minister. Brazilian-Polish trade last year presented a favorable balance of $150 million for Brazil, although according to Calmon de Sa, this year "we must seek to improve the balance, beginning with the shipments of the coal for iron ore shipment." The minister will return to Brazil on 5 July.

He confirmed that after his return he will travel to Iraq. He has not yet disclosed details or guidelines on the trip.

FIGUEIREDO WILL NOT LEGALIZE COMMUNIST PARTY

PY280055Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Jun--Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, official candidate for the presidency of Brazil, stated here today that the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] will not be legalized during his government.

Figueiredo, who will replace President Ernesto Geisel on 15 March 1979, made this statement in answer to a question by a student at a meeting with Rio de Janeiro University students.

Figueiredo said that he cannot agree to the legalization of the PCB, proscribed in 1947, because it is not a democratic party.

He also said that those who had been exiled for political reasons will be able to return to Brazil, and added that the amnesty which he has said he intends to grant to political criminals cannot be granted to terrorists.

Figueiredo told the university students that the national security law will be ammended, and promised them that during his government they will be given broad freedom to discuss and submit student demands. He stressed, however, that political activities will be carried out within the political parties and not in the universities.

Annoyed and exasperated, Figueiredo termed nefarious a report published recently by the local press that Gen Hugo de Andrade Abreu had stated that the official candidate for the presidency is supported by corrupt groups.

Abreu resigned his post as chief of the military household in January 1978 when General Geisel designated General Figueiredo, then chief of the National Intelligence Service, to succeed him as president of the republic on 15 March 1979. Figueiredo stated: "I do not believe that General Abreu made that statement." He added that he does not accept such insinuations, "which are the greatest outrage against me, and those who want to charge me with something, let them do it in front of me because I am not afraid of men."

THIRD WORLD SHIFTING AGAINST SOVIET UNION

PY271248Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 22 Jun 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A Reversal of Tendencies in the Third World"]

[Text] The so-called "Third World" has always been the main target of the political and strategic general staff of the Kremlin ever since it decided to implement a worldwide cold war. The Soviet strategy is clearcut enough: It seeks to fill the power vacuums resulting from the fall of former empires or the destabilization policy implemented by the communist powers--meaning the USSR and, more recently, Cuba and East Germany. In this manner the Kremlin seeks to besiege and isolate the Western Euro-American stronghold (including Latin America and Brazil first of all), depriving it of sources of supply and freedom of communications with the so called "surrounding areas." In an interview granted to LE FIGARO, President Leopold Senghor made this clear and simple statement: "The East is attracted by vacuum, and every time the West deserts someone it hastens to fill in. This is what happened in Angola and it is there that the first phase of world war III is being fought." In this interview Senghor also clearly alluded to the fact that the Soviet strategy of siege and isolation is mainly aimed at the Euro-American stronghold.

Thus, in the opinion of a nationalist African leader of Leopold Senghor's caliber, Europe and the United States have been challenged, as happened in Europe 40 years ago after Munich. However, the most significant thing about this warning--which is not the only one to come from the "Third World"--is that it shows a reversal of tendencies so far followed by the "nonalined" countries. The great Soviet hope--which is already being fulfilled following the example of Nasir, Sukharno, Nkrumah, Sekou Toure, Salvador Allende's followers and the creators of the "Peruvian model"--is to use anticapitalist and anti-Western feelings to turn the nonalined toward alinement with the communist bloc. The best example of this policy's success is Fidel Castro, whose troops are now the standard bearers of Soviet military expansion. This is where we can see the full extent of the reversal of tendencies which prevailed among the "Third World" countries. Gen Siad Barre, whose country, Somalia, got to be called "a KGB state," is now on his way to asking for military help from European countries and has asked that Castro, this "Gurkha" of neocolonailism and imperialism, be kicked out of the nonalined community. To assess the significance of the radical changes which have taken place in the "Third World" it is enough to recall that during the Vietnam war--when communist powers were seeking to fill the power vacuums in Asia, and very especially in Indochina--it would have been impossible to even imagine that a PRC minister could advise, as did Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Kinshasa and Teheran, that the "Third World" countries join Western Europe in order to thwart what he termed "Soviet plans to control the world."

The change is truly great because only 10 years ago, when the United States tried to help the victims of communist aggression, it was charged--and these charges echoed throughout the world, including Europe--with imperialist aggression. Now the United States, still suffering the consequences of the trauma caused by the Vietnam war, is trying to avoid direct involvement in distant conflicts and is being termed remiss by Leopold Senghor himself. To compensate for the past, the "Third World" has broadly reacted to the PRC charge, disseminated by the official Albanian news agency, that Soviet imperialism has begun to apply its shameful Brezhnev doctrine outside the borders of Eastern Europe. The "Third World" is now in the midst of a process of historic awakening: After getting rid of the first colonialism it is beginning to struggle against the second colonialism: the Soviet one. In a special issue yesterday, JORNAL DA TARDE [of Sao Paulo] published a report entitled "An Important (Strategic) Security Agreement" regarding negotiations currently underway in Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia on a security accord which would guarantee military balance in the Persian Gulf. Let us hope that the United States has discovered that the time has come for some action, if not in the role of a true leader (which would be appropriate and positive) at least through more decisive military support for the threatened countries. Vance's plan for Africa is a good beginning, but it must be broadened and expanded as time goes by. The time to act will come when General Petrov's troops try to take over Angola and present a fait accompli in Namibia, when the third invasion of Zaire starts, and when the Ethiopians perpetrate their aggression against Eritrea with USSR-Cuban help.

HOG CHOLERA VACCINE TIED TO SWINE FEVER OUTBREAKS

PY222358Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--The Ministry of Agriculture has banned all hog cholera vaccines. The action was implemented in view of the suspicion that African swine fever could have reached the country through contaminated vaccine. This suspicion is based on evidence that two of the African swine fever outbreaks existing in the country have no epidemiological connections.

The government will lift the ban only after identifying the source of the serum used to manufacture these vaccines. Minister Alysson Paulinelli stated, on the other hand, that only nine African swine fever outbreaks have been confirmed in the country: five in Rio de Janeiro, three in Sao Paulo and one in Minas Gerais.

RIOHACHA UNDER MILITARY CONTROL AFTER VIOLENCE

PA271449Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Riohacha--A tense calm was reported in (?this capital) after La Guajira Governor Lola de la Cruz de Pastrana decreed last night a dry law and curfew from 2000 to 0600. The army conducted strict surveillance throughout the city while the people awaited the outcome of events.

The drastic measures adopted by the female governor were due to the deaths of three soldiers and five civilians in the past few hours at the hand of unidentified individuals who staged two successive attacks in downtown Riohacha. The soldiers were identified as Omar Saravia and Abel Martinez, both army officers, and police agent Isidro Gomez. Their comrade in arms Jose Montoya is in critical condition. For the time being, the city will remain under complete military control.

MILITARY CHIEFS DENOUNCE JUDGES' ALLIANCE WITH MAFIA

PA230230Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombian Air Force commander Gen Alfonso Rodriguez Rubiano and navy commander Adm Alfonso Diaz Osorio charged here today that a dangerous alliance exists between some judges and the Mafia involving narcotics and smuggling. The two high-ranking military leaders reacted strongly against the return of four vessels to the criminals and the release of known drug dealers.

Gen Alfonso Rodriguez Rubiano told this station that a coordinated effort by the armed forces to confiscate marihuana and cocaine and capture Mafia planes is rendered ineffective when judges in charge of the investigations order the return of the crafts and drugs to the criminals and even release those arrested.

The Air Force commander referred to the case of a U.S. plane forced down several months ago in the Magdalena Range. Due to negligence on the part of the investigators, however, the aircraft was dismantled and its parts returned to the Mafia organizations, instead of turning over the craft to the Air Force for its use, as provided by law.

Navy commander Adm Alfonso Diaz Osorio, supporting the Air Force officer's views, recalled how recently four vessels which had been captured with marihuana and cocaine were returned to the criminals on instructions from the judges. The admiral said: This is absurd. While the authorities inflict a heavy blow on criminals, they are promptly released under most suspicious circumstances.

In strong criticism of the judges' decision to return the four vessels to the drug traffickers, the Navy commander told reporters that Colombian law provides that these vessels be turned over to the Armed Forces. Unfortunately, he said, this law is not being obyed because the judges are the rulers here. He revealed that in the last few months, 10 vessels, including four fast launches, were turned over to the judges who, in turn, gave them back to Mafia leaders involved in marihuana and cocaine trafficking. This is very serious, he said. Unfortunately, today in Colombia the Mafia rules the government.

LLERISTS REACT TO TURBAY WITH MIXED FEELINGS

PA262019Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Long-time Llerists received President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's suggestion to give representation to this faction on the new executive boards of the Congress of the republic with mixed feelings today. Senator Enrique Pardo Parra gladly welcomed the idea. He said that it is the best route for Turbay Ayala to obtain a solid party backing for all his initiatives during his administration.

In the meantime, Congressman Augusto Espinosa Valderrama disdained the suggestion and refrained from commenting on it. The leader of the Liberal Majorities Movement, Roberto Arenas Bonilla, said that it is not just a matter of splitting up congressional positions but of uniting Liberals around a legislative policy by means of which the errors that former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo attacked during his campaign can be corrected.

Finally, Congressman Luis Villar Borda refrained from commenting on the president-elect's proposal, noting that he is finding out what the situation is since he just returned from Washington where he attended several meetings of the International Conference on Disarmament.

BRIEFS

ILO APPOINTMENTS--Bogota--The International Labor Conference, which is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, has just appointed Tulio Cuevas Romero, president of the Union of Workers of Colombia, to the ILO Administrative Council in place of the late Jose Raquel Mercado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia. The ILO Administrative Council meeting also confirmed the appointment of Alvara Ramirez Pinilla, president of the Cundinamarca Workers Union, as representative of the organized workers of Latin America to the Executive Council of the International Center for Professional and Technical Improvement with headquarters in Turin, Italy. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA]

BOLIVIAN TRADE GROUP'S VISIT--Bogota--A group of Bolivian Government and private business officials began high-level contacts today with Colombian officials and businessmen. The delegation is headed by Bolivian Industry and Commerce Minister Col Rodrigo Lea Plaza and also includes National Investment Director Edgar Millares, Foreign Trade Director Jaime Prada and Industry Secretary Rolando Pereira, as well as private business officials. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 78 PA]

REMARKS BY BOLIVIAN OFFICIAL--Bogota--Silver production in Bolivia will increase with the installation of the new mill which the Bolivian Mining Corporation will set up in the mining district of (Quechitla), Bolivian Industry and Commerce Minister Col Rodrigo Lea Plaza revealed today. He spoke at the headquarters of the export promotion fund to highlight the advancement of the subregional Andean Pact. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA]

GOLD PRODUCTION--Mines and Energy Minister Eduardo Gaitan Duran has reported that Colombia doubled its gold production during the past 4 years. He said that during the current administration, 1.2 million ounces of gold were produced while in the 4 previous years Colombia produced 750,000 ounces of gold. The minister attributed the increase to the incentives the government has granted miners. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA]

ROLDOS-HURTADO TICKET PRESENTS GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PA271603Y Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 17 Jun 78 p 3 PA

[Text] The government program of the Jaime Roldos Aguilera-Oswaldo Hurtado ticket for president and vice president of the republic contains 21 points.

The commitment of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] and the Popular Democracy-Christian Democratic Union is in keeping with the national and popular causes, a common vision of Ecuadorean problems and the decision to create a new Ecuador that will be more democratic, just, humane, united and free.

The bases of the CFP-Popular Democracy alliance program can be summarized in the following points:

1. The welfare and dignity of all Ecuadoreans as the essential goal or society;
2. Full guarantee of public freedoms and strict respect for human rights;
3. Social justice to end privileges and inequities and equal opportunities for all;
4. Scrupulous honesty in the management of public funds;
5. Planning as a government instrument to attain the integral and harmonic development of all regions and provinces of the country and, as a consequence, national integration;
6. Administrative reform to attain an efficient, technological, uncluttered and decentralized public administration;
7. Fiscal reform to improve the tax collection progress, to replace indirect taxes with direct taxes and to tax the income and properties of those who have the greatest wealth;
8. Rural development and promotion of the peasant through agrarian reform, colonization, technical and financial services and the construction of neighborhood roads;
9. Eradicating illiteracy, increasing school attendance and technical education, reorienting education to make it an instrument to raise consciousness and to provide the highest academic training, supporting scientific research and the creation of technology, and protecting and developing the national culture;
10. The elimination of inflation, improvement of the economic and social conditions of the workers, the extension of social security--expecially the health service--and the establishment of sports and rest centers;
11. The promotion of the organizations of the people so that through these organizations the people will have access to property. [as published], form communities and participate in the solution of their problems and in the fundamental social decisions;
12. The defense of natural resources and their administration on the basis of the national interests;
13. [Promotion of] industrialization as the cornerstone of economic development and the creation of jobs and specific support for small industry. Foreign capital will be oriented to this economic sector as long as it respects the independence and the interests of the country;
14. Respect for property and private enterprise within the framework of the principles stated in the new constitution;
15. The development of the necessary physical and social infrastructure: highways, airports, energy sources, ports, drinking water, sewers and others;
16. Equality of rights for women and youths in education, work, wages and other areas and the creation of specific government programs;

18. Participation of the armed forces in the creation of the new democracy in order to attain the permanent national objectives concerning the concrete tasks of economic and social development;
19. Defense of national sovereignty over the 200-mile territorial sea, the airspace, the geostationary zone and the unrenounceable Ecuadorean Amazonic rights;
20. The strengthening of Latin American integration and international, regional and specialized organizations in order to help in the creation of the world community and international social justice;
21. An independent international policy based on ideological pluralism, the legal equality of states and the peaceful solution of controversies and the rejection of all forms of aggression, the use of force, colonialism and neocolonialism.

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS AGAINST GROWING CRIME RATE

PA271753Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] The military government feels that crime is increasing at an alarming rate in Ecuador, endangering [word indistinct] and the security of persons as well as the country's peace. It also feels that terrorism has arrived in Ecuador with the attendant assassinations, kidnapings and other types of crimes and violent acts. Also included in the increase of crime is an extraordinary incidence of drug trafficking and abuse.

The corroboration of this fact has led the government to enact a number of amendments to the criminal code. One such amendment involves an increase in the maximum penalty for serious crimes that makes delinquents liable to jail terms of 25 years.

In addition, the amendments provide for the establishment of a system of penalties without time limit, extend [words indistinct] some minor penalties and increase fines.

Another amendment provides for the establishment of the judicial technical police as a body specializing in [words indistinct].

Insofar as the maximum or special penalty of 25 years is concerned the text of the amendments provides that it will not be subject to modification for mitigating circumstances and that convicts may not enjoy parole or the benefits of the amnesty law.

NOGUES TAKES ISSUE WITH IHRC REPORT

PY280212Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Jun 78 p 9 PY

[By special correspondents Luis Alberto Mauro and Hector Rodriguez]

[Text] Washington, 24 Jun--"I must emphatically state that the Paraguayan Government, headed by Gen Alfredo Stroessner, is concerned with the enforcement of human rights in my country," Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues stated during the speech he delivered this morning at the eighth OAS General Assembly meeting. The minister rejected the reports included in the "blue book" of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC] on the status of human rights in Paraguay, and he said that the state of siege has protected public peace.

The foreign minister stated that the representative republican system has been strengthened in Paraguay, that there is freedom of the press "and free expression in elections, with free judgment and the right to exercise criticism at any level."

Nogues' speech was delivered after those of the Mexican, Salvadoran and Bolivian ministers. The Bolivian minister severely criticized U.S. protectionist policy, trade relations between the countries in the hemisphere and large international corporations, and he maintained that the gap between the United States and other countries which make up the OAS is widening day by day.

Nogues' speech was listened to attentively at the assembly, which was attended by Mrs Carmen Casco de Lara Castro and Mr Domingo Laino, the latter having reported from the meeting today accredited as a newsman for the weekly EL PUEBLO.

The Paraguayan foreign minister stated that the national government thoroughly appreciated the delicate mission which the IHRC was carrying out. He said:

"Our attitude in cooperating with the IHRC for the achievement of its goals was based on this appreciation. Using the same freedom which the IHRC uses to appraise events which are presented for its review, my delegation is enjoying the legitimate right to disagree with the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the commission. This does not mean, however, that the Paraguayan state is disregarding its duties. It is quite aware that it has to protect the fundamental rights of all inhabitants within its territory.

Commitments to the People

Nogues later maintained that "I must also emphatically state that the Paraguayan Government, headed by Gen Alfredo Stroessner, is concerned with the enforcement of human rights in my country. The provisions in the 1967 constitution, which in effect includes 'the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,' are gradually reflected in new laws, thus showing the permanent effort of the Paraguayan Government to fulfill the commitments which it has contracted with the people--from whom power comes--and with the international community, of which we are honored to be a member. We are engaged in a process of continued development in all fields, which has never been experienced before."

Nogues then recalled that we Paraguayans are conscious of being the descendants of the union of two races--the Guarani and the Spanish--that over 4 centuries a new lineage having its own features was formed and that the remnants of our Indian ancestors enjoy their natural settlements under the protection of the government.

He added: "Thus we are emphatically rejecting the charges made in the IHRC report, according to which the Paraguayan Government knowingly tolerated serious abuses of an Indian tribe. The evidence regarding this issue will be submitted in due time."

The foreign minister also asserted that "during President Stroessner's government the representative republican regime has been strengthened through the promulgation of a modern constitution and the participation of democratic political parties. I wish to say on this that our legal system does not allow the existence of political groups which subscribe to totalitarian doctrines.

"In my country there is freedom of the press and freedom of expression in elections, and there is complete freedom to exercise the right of criticism at all levels."

The minister reported that Paraguay "has suffered the onslaught of guerrilla action in the last few years; it was nipped in the bud through an admirable joint effort by the Paraguayan Government and the people. Attempts were made in 1947, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1966, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 to implement plots, encouraged from outside the country, to create terror within the borders of the nation.

"These serious threats, which are not simply rhetoric--there is ample evidence--have not succeeded, however, in disturbing the steadiness of the government of my country, which has maintained public peace, constantly threatened by Marxist ideology and unsuccessful politicians, has maintained it with calm firmness, without taking extreme measures or applying legal steps beyond what has been necessary."

The foreign minister maintained in his 16-minute speech that "the use of the constitutional and legal provisions for the state of siege--to which the IHRC dedicates a long commentary--has preserved public peace in my country."

He added: "There is no need for me to expound on the fact that not only our continent but the whole world is living under a criminal threat whose tragic results fill the newspapers. I can honestly and strongly assert that the government of my country will have to think over very carefully--considering the judgment of future generations--whether it has a right to relinquish an exceptional measure, stipulated by law, to insure the life, property, honor and prosperity of all Paraguayans.

"The banner of human rights is also in our hands, and it is our unavoidable duty to lift it ever higher, defending society against those who have taken the diabolical oath of destroying it through terror."

Minister Nogues also gave details of the efforts made by the Paraguayan Government to promote the development of the country by diversifying exports and seeking access to new markets.

In this regard, he expressed his "deep concern when observing the growing trend toward protectionism which is getting ever stronger in the United States and other industrialized countries.

"No form of international cooperation for development can be effective as long as customs tariffs and other barriers persist and are sharpened, hindering the entry of our export products into the big world markets."

The foreign minister then said: "It is necessary that the technical norms, established in institutional rules, should be strictly followed by the international financial organizations in their operations in Latin America. Their evaluations should not be influenced by considerations of a political nature which would lead to a dangerous deviation from their objectives."

Minister Nogues stated that it should not be forgotten that the search for common action by our countries in the field of economic and social development has caused us to undertake the common enterprise of integration.

Regarding this subject, he said that the time has come to call together the continental community again for a deep study, if the initial ideas are still alive and if the hopes and their corresponding objectives are still vigorous enough to generate new actions toward consolidating Latin American unity.

He added: "We believe that the time has come to establish new mechanisms based on realistic foundations and with flexible procedures which adapt national development efforts to a general plan which suitably combines the needs and aspirations of our countries in their double capacity of producers and consumers."

In his speech, about 1,530 words long, the Paraguayan foreign minister also asserted that if the productive structure of our countries is strengthened so that human and natural resources can be fully used, "the dynamic force will be provided to bring about the political decisions required by the Latin American integration process."

After the speeches by the foreign ministers at the plenary meeting this morning the sessions were suspended until Monday, when the first commission for juridical and political matters will also begin its sessions; the commission will discuss the IHRC report on the human rights situation in Paraguay.

PDC CLAIMS RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

PY2711152Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Jun 78 p 11 PY

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has pointed out certain facts and attitudes of the government that it says confirm the violation of human rights in Paraguay.

The party mentioned the fact that the PDC is not registered as a party with the Central Electoral Court; that 6 years have gone by since the PDC appealed the election court decision; but that the Supreme Court has still not made a decision. It indicates that treatment of the political parties is unequal and declares that the PDC will only present a list of 10,000 members if the same demand is made for registration as for the other political parties.

"The nonrecognition of the PDC is undemocratic and unconstitutional, since the foundation of our national political organization is the republican and democratic system, in which a multiplicity of parties [pluripartidismo] is requisite for its correct operation."

The PDC concludes by indicating that the government not only violates the right to a political choice but does not even rule according to the constitution, which the government swore to obey and enforce. The party also questions the lack of equal opportunities among the existing parties regarding the economic sector, means of social communications and public sector--i.e., to gain members in the armed forces and the police.

PERU TO SUBMIT COOPERATION PROPOSAL TO OAS

PY260223Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Peru today proposed in Washington a system of economic consultations among American nations. Peruvian Ambassador Luis Marchand announced that the Peruvian delegation would submit a proposal for a resolution to this effect to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States [OAS], which has been meeting in Washington since 21 June.

The prior consultations will allow American governments to discuss serious economic problems which they may confront, in order to adopt mutually acceptable measures designed to [word indistinct] or to alleviate the problems.

OIL POLICY AIMS AT INCREASING PRIVATE INVOLVEMENT

PY271121Y Lima Radio La Cronica in Spanish 1155 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The director of energy and mines today emphasized that the government's mining and oil policy is aimed at giving greater participation to private investment through real incentives [words indistinct]. These remarks were made by the director during the inauguration of the first seminar of Latin American oil, chemical, pharmaceutical and byproduct union workers of the Western Hemisphere.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES DEFICIT REPORTED

PA270444Y Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 21 Jun 78 p 2 PA

[Text] As a result of the severe effects of the international economic crisis, the projections for 1978 show that the deficit in net international reserves has reached the sum of $1,940,000,000.

According to the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, the deficit in 1977 amounted to $1,100,000,000.

The swift decline in this area became evident in Peru after 1974. The country's net international reserves had previously amounted to $700 million.

It has already been explained that the national banking system's net international reserves are equivalent to the difference between its short range international assets and liabilities.

As Minister Silva Ruete explained a few days ago, these and other economic and financial difficulties will be adequately and gradually resolved by the implementation of a number of programs, particularly austerity measures.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SURINAM

PA240347Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry today announced that Peru has established diplomatic relations with Surinam. The announcement indicates that the decision, which went into effect immediately, is to "confer greater effectiveness" on any action that the two countries might jointly undertake in the promotion of their interests.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry added that the Lima and Paramaribo governments will subsequently accredit their ambassadors.

ROVIRA CITES 'REASONABLE' RIGHTS RESTRICTIONS

PY271932Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Washington, 27 Jun--Uruguay stated here today that its tragic and exemplary experience is a valuable source of instruction for the OAS regarding the maintenance of democracy. Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira made this statement at a meeting summoned exclusively to hear him. He referred to the very close ties between the issues of terorism and human rights in a lecture which summarized the position of the Uruguayan Government regarding the subjects being discussed at the present OAS General Assembly meeting. At this meeting Rovira took the following steps:

He joined the foreign ministers who requested fundamental reform of the OAS and restriction of the power which the United States exercises on the OAS.

He gave strong support to the Bolivian claim for an outlet to the Pacific.

He expressed his hope that the differences between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel will soon be solved, along with the border problems between El Salvador and Honduras.

Regarding the situation in his own country. the Uruguayan foreign minister stated that to face the serious and almost fatal threat to the human rights of Uruguayans from terrorism and subversion, Uruguay was forced to reasonably and temporarily restrict some freedoms and rights in order to protect itself from the merciless aggression of a small but determined minority of seditious criminals who threaten the integrity. independence and internal peace of the country. Uruguay was charged at this meeting with serious violations of human rights by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which released a special report on the issue on 26 June.

Regarding the OAS and the role played in it by the United States, Rovira stated: We must give the organization the needed drive to rescue it from skepticism and turn it into the genuine expression of the thinking and concerns of our America today.

Noting that to the American public Washington still rules the organization, Rovira stated: The truth is that this predominant idea of a stronger state--what has been called the solidarity of the followers with their leader--still prevails and that some elements even spread it, with the purpose of preverting joint efforts among our countries.

Rovira supported the proposed reduction of the U.S. quota from the present 66 percent to 49 percent. He also sponsored the quick calling of a special General Assembly meeting in Montevideo to discuss cooperation for development, in which economic and trade problems between the United States and Latin America will be thoroughly reviewed, and for which the present assembly meeting will draw up guidelines.

BRIEFS

LEATHER PRODUCTS TO FRG--It has been confirmed that 150 FRG commercial firms will purchase Uruguayan-manufactured leather products. The announcement was made by an FRG businessman who is now meeting with Uruguayan exporters at the Uruguayan chamber of industry. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY]

PEREZ SAYS RELATIONS WITH CHILE ARE NORMAL

PA271936Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 26 Jun (VENPRES)--Venezuelan chief of state Carlos Andres Perez said today that "the relations between Venezuela and Chile are normal and if, in a hypothetical case, this should change, it would be up to the respective foreign ministries to make the corresponding announcement."

The Venezuelan president made these statements in response to a question regarding possible isolation of Chile by Venezuela and other countries with democratic governments because of human rights violations in Chile.

"In international politics, one does not anticipate events. Instead, the government acts through its Foreign Ministry and, for the moment, there is nothing to report in this regard. Relations between Venezuela and Chile are normal," the president said.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has received the credentials of the ambassadors from Ecuador, Japan, Israel, West Germany and Guyana, Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Yutaka Nomura, (Edmund Radius), (Moshe Liva) and Rudolph Arlington Collins, respectively. The ceremony was held at Miraflores Palace and attended by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 78 PA]

DEFENSE MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS--Brig Gen Raul Amaya Guerrero will assume the directorate of the Defense Ministry and Brig Gen Vicente Berrio Brito the army chief of general staff on Monday at the Defense Ministry. At the same event, Brig Gen Mario Velandia Ramirez will be sworn in as the ministry's administrative director general. [Caracas Radio Continente Network Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 78 PA]

PUBLIC DEBT FIGURES--Caracas, 15 Jun (EFE)--Venezuela's public debt amounted to $10,008,830,000 at the end of May 1978, the Venezuelan Finance Ministry revealed today. This figure includes the debts incurred since 1974 by previous administrations in the amount of $4,124,650,000 and debts contracted afterward which total $5,884,180,000. According to the official report, this last figure includes loans contracted with the investments fund, whose assets are now close to $7 billion. It also includes sums payable for the nationalization of the oil and iron industries and funds required for an intensive implementation of the investments program in basic production sectors as well as the refinancing of debts incurred by previous governments. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jun 78 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION--Minister Secretary of the Presidency Carmelo Lauria has stated that Venezuela's oil exports have reached the level of 2 million barrels a day. He added that this corresponds to an oil production increase of 300,000 barrels a day over the last 3 months. He said that the 2 million barrel a day export level was reached last week. [Text] [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA]

VIOLENCE FLARES IN WAKE OF STUDENT'S DEATH

PA271716Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1010 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Matamoros, Mexico, 27 Jun (AFP)--Official sources have reported that 4 youths were killed and 50 others injured in clashes between students and policemen in front of the municipal palace in this city, close to the border with the United States. Some 8,000 demonstrators gathered close to the municipal palace to protest the death of 15-year-old student Salvador Barrios Barba, who was shot to death by police last week. The demonstrators set fire to the Matamoros prison, two city offices and three automobiles. The angry students and demonstrators looted most of the stores in downtown Matamoros, which is located close to the U.S. city of Brownsville.

The incidents occurred on Monday, when the city's mayor, Antonio Cavazos Graza, refused to expel from the police force the three agents accused of killing Barrios Barba. According to the police, the demonstrators set fire to the city hall files, several stores and the city prison, which was occupied by 300 prisoners who were evacuated without casualty.

All firemen in the region came to extinguish the flames which threatened to extend to nearby buildings. The authorities also turned to several army units to quell the disturbances. Order was restored at 0100 (0700 GMT), according to the police.

Among the victims, all of whom are less than 16 years of age, was student Ricardo Rangel Nino, 15. The other three dead have not yet been identified. According to the latest reports, several dozen demonstrators were arrested by the police and the army.

OIL PRODUCTION DISCUSSED WITH USSR

PA270456Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 June PA

[Text] Mexico City--Mexico will produce 2.25 million barrels of oil daily by 1980--matching Venezuela's current production--through the exploitation of the new deposits at Sabinas, in Cohauila, Reforma in Chiappas and the Tabasco Province, according to statements made yesterday by Eng Octavio Mejia Bautista, exploration manager of PEMEX, on his return from Europe.

Mejia Bautista, who led a group of experts on a tour of Bulgaria, the USSR and Yugoslavia to exchange technical information with experts from those countries, said the discovery of new deposits has increased the optimism about and the possibilities of reaching the high production level.

The PEMEX official said the groundwork has been laid for achieving the production figures estimated by PEMEX Chief Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano.

Interviewed on his arrival at the Mexico City international airport, Mejia Bautista said the object of his tour abroad was to confirm and put into practice the agreements reached by the chief of state with those countries on oil matters. He added that Mexico now has access to the most advanced technology in the world for oil exploration and exploitation and that his visits to those European nations resulted in access to methods that will be applied to Mexican oil activities.

Mejia Bautista said Mexico will give Yugoslavia advice on oil matters and assistance in oil exploration in the northern part of that country. We will establish technological exchange with the USSR, he concluded.

COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS DECLARE NATIONAL STRIKE

PA270219Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0052 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (EFE)--Approximately 45,000 textile workers declared a national strike today to demand higher wages and other benefits. The strike shut down approximately 300 cotton textile factories in various Mexican cities but reportedly did not affect synthetic fiber production.

The textile workers are demanding a 14-percent wage increase in addition to increases in other benefits. The companies are offering a maximum increase of 12 percent. Negotiations between workers and management were held in Mexico City today to try to find a solution to the conflict.

LEFTIST PARTIES TO FORM UNITED FRONT

PA262344Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (AFP)--Three leftist parties will form a "united front" in the 1979 legislative elections, it was announced today.

The Mexican Communist Party [PCM], the Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSR] and the Mexican People's Party [PPM] will draft a common list in presenting their candidates for deputy, a PCM spokesman reported.

The PCM is the only party of the three which, complying with the recently promulgated political reform law, has requested its conditional official registration.

The PCM registration will become permanent if it obtains more than 10 percent of the votes in the coming elections.

LABOR UNIONS DEMAND ECONOMIC REFORMS

PA270246Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0146 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jun (EFE)--Several labor unions here have demanded an "economic reform" aimed at increasing production and distributing wealth equitably.

The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), the country's most important labor union, made this demand to President Jose Lopez-Portillo during a meeting which began yesterday in Mexico City.

According to CTM leader Fidel Velazquez, without the support of an economic reform, the government-proposed changes in the administrative and political structures will not have any effect.

"It is necessary to question systems, revise tactics and strategies, reconsider values and analyze concepts," Velazquez said in referring to the need to redefine the country's economic structures.

The CTM meeting is the culmination of a number of labor union pronouncements on the country's current economic status.

PLANNING MINISTER COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA272217Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Jun 78 pp 1A, 4A PA

[Article by Jose Montano]

[Text] The Republic of Panama is practically assured of being able to refinance some 300 million balboas of its total foreign debt. It expects to improve its economic profile by extending the payments on the debt.

A statement to this effect was made by Planning and Economic Policy Minister Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta in the course of an exclusive interview devoted to an analysis not only of the foreign debt but also of the country's unemployment situation, its economic prospects and the measures which the government plans to take to make its efforts in this area more dynamic and to promote domestic and foreign private investment.

Dr Barletta said that the servicing of the central government's debt requires 36 percent of the budgeted income and that it is hoped that the refinancing that is about to be secured will reduce the percentage of the budget required for debt servicing to approximately 28 percent, "which is quite good and can be maintained under favorable or easy to manage conditions for the coming 3 or 4 years."

The planning minister said that "the government's debt is relatively high and, for this reason, we have always said that we must be very careful in administering it. We must not increase it except for fully justified projects."

In another portion of the interview, Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta said that the conclusion of a Panama Canal agreement has placed the country in a position to make its economy more dynamic and to accentuate "the policy which we have recently maintained with greater possibilities of success."

He added that "some sectors of the economic program were not producing results because of the uncertainty which existed among domestic and foreign investors regarding the prospects for the ratification of the Panama Canal treaties."

"Now that this matter has been resolved...in a manner preserving our national dignity, an opportunity is opened to invest, produce, export and generate jobs in Panama for the domestic as well as the foreign investor, and our policy will be totally favorable to a gradual and sustained increase in such investments," the minister said.

In a short-term economic effort, the national government was able to "keep things going," by means of a strong program of investments which had the effect of "giving liquidity to the economy and generating jobs."

According to Dr Barletta, "an increase in private investment is now required, since 80 percent of the economy is private, and that is the part which has been sluggish, causing the existing levels of unemployment."

Given the "objective conditions" and the "moral and administrative support" which the government is giving to private investment, it is expected that the economic situation in PANAMA WILL BEGIN TO IMPROVE WITHIN THE NEXT 12 TO 18 MONTHS.

It is hoped that in that same period unemployment, which was up to 12 percent in November of last year and which was reduced to 8 percent through the emergency plan, will begin to drop.

Minister Barletta was optimistic in this regard. He said that "At present there are private investment projects totaling 170 million balboas" which it is hoped will reduce the rate of unemployment and also achieve a sustained growth of investments in the country, "given the existing favorable conditions."

It is expected that this immediate task will be complemented by a medium-term program capable of sustaining the "gradual growth" of the coming 12 months. Consequently, in the next 4 years, not only should job opportunities increase; the government should also be in a position to improve the per capita income of Panamanians and to provide additional social benefits to the community.

The planning and economic policy minister also agreed to comment on foreign investments and their influence on the nations which receive them. He said that "the extent to which a transnational company can abuse a country economically depends on the inhabitants of that country. It depends on us Panamanians. We must establish the necessary conditions for foreign investment to have results that are favorable and conducive to the country's development."

Regarding local investments, Dr Barletta said that the country's businessmen are awaiting "a balanced economic policy and administrative and moral support from the government in order to implement a series of projects which are feasibly in the country."

Finally, he said that the government's present attitude "is one of understanding economic reality and the need for the economy to be reactivated. For this reason, at all levels, beginning with the chief of government, the president of the republic and the ministers, steps have been taken to help strengthen a climate that is positive for the country's future and to support enterprises which wish to initiate or expand operations.

TORRIJOS SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS OF BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE

PA280135Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1937 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos at public meeting in Changuinola in Bocas del Toro Province--live]

[Excerpts] fellow citizens, if you cannot hear me let me know! I am hear fulfilling my commitment to this country. [Shout of "we cannot hear you"] You cannot hear? [Shouts of "no"] That is normal.

I am here in this border province fulfilling the commitment I have made to the people of visiting the entire country to continue to design a Panama which will have an appearance different from the one we found 10 years ago. I am here because, so far, I have kept all the promises that I have made to the people. I wanted to visit Bocas del Toro, a province which, as a result of fate, our carelessness and geographic circumstances, has always been somewhat forgotten. [applause]

I have found a different province, a different province making known its problems but also outlining programs. There are problems and there are programs as long as there is a strong will, determination and identification among those who must have known the problems and those of us who have to implement the programs. [sentence as heard]

In these past few days I have received from the appropriate authorities the new work plan, the ideas to be developed to implement a road construction program for the next 6 years. I have altered their whole plan, not in an authoritarian sense, but because I have traveled much more throughout the country. In that plan, I am giving strong emphasis to these regions where the roads are not conducive to tourism, or where the roads are essential for production.

In that plan, he included an immediate study on an asphalt road from Almirante to Guabito. [applause] In the notes I gave to the engineers, I told them to establish for me the differences in cost between a concrete and an asphalt road. If the difference is not significant, we will build a concrete road [applause] because this environment is too difficult. It rains almost 5.4 meters annually. Small, medium and strong hurricanes hit this area every year. Nature is so aggressive that if a road is not sufficiently strong, in a very short time harsh weather conditions will lift the foundations of the road. At this point and after seeking a reply to these people who have waited with much patience, militancy and willingness to contribute to solutions, we cannot now build a little road that will only last until 2 days after the elections. [applause]

I know that the asphalting of your main road is part of the answer, but never expect all the answers right away. I also know that once work is completed on this section of the road the pressure of the community and its residents and the willingness of the government to allow the machinery to remain here will result in the paving of the most important roads that connect the various communities. This study is almost completed, and the work can begin in a short time.

The problem of electricity for Bocas del Toro will be solved, but we will solve it for a 10-year period so that every week we won't have the recurrence of the complaint that there is no light.

And I say 10 years because very soon, the various technicians and engineers will arrive to take the first steps, because the electrification of the Atlantic area through a hydroelectric dam is a reality that no one can thwart. It is an imperative need. Each day brings the date on which it will begin closer, because the country's development demands that these sources of energy be created earlier than originally planned. I think it was scheduled to begin in 1984, but we will have to begin much earlier, if it has not begun already with studies on the volume of water in the river and the rainfall in the region.

We are also going to accept your idea of establishing a high-level commission composed of technicians from the capital and the best equipped and most knowledgeable people representing specific groups of the province.

There is another important thing that we only looked at superficially. It is the problem of housing in this area. There are officials who ask why we are going to hold a census if the workers are used to... [does not complete sentence] If we have an inventory, a census, we will find that there are many requests for housing to which we can respond. We can begin a campaign to convince the worker of the advantages of owning his own home, doing whatever he pleases with it, of having an asset which he can rent, mortgage or sell.;

The high-level commission headed by Dr Abadia and composed of technicians from and outside the province will be explaining to the community what actions will be taken. Frequently, we make the mistake of suddenly moving in with big machines, and those who are going to benefit from them are visibly angry because no one wants to see development take place without being an active participant in that development. Let us see if we can avoid that mistake this time. In this same regard, [words indistinct] with other leaders of the Indian zone to give replies to the questions raised during the meeting they held with a government official in Canquintu a few days ago. During that meeting they brought up a series of just, logical and almost sentimental complaints because the government is still going into the Indian zone and harming the Indians without even giving an explanation.

Let us talk about housing. We are going to appoint a tripartite commission--consisting of union, business and government representatives--to find solutions. The solutions for Almirante, Guabito, Changuinola are all different. The solution to land holding and the purchase and size of lots all require different studies. Each region has its own characteristics. Land holding in this Banana region has its own peculiarities.

To conclude, I wish to tell you that whether there is good or bad weather, the government is going to remain here today. [applause] I am also going to stay here to set an example [applause] and to talk with union and business representatives and the leaders of the Indian region and other organized groups; to speak with these organized groups which have problems. In this way, almost all of the ministers and high-level officials who can provide solutions to many of your problems will stay here. Thank you very much.

VICE PRESIDENT GONZALEZ SPEAKS ON AUGUST ELECTIONS

PA2801437Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1927 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Vice President Gerardo Gonzalez at public meeting in Changuinola, Bocas del Toro Province--live]

[Excerpt] We are going to speak about 6 August. We opened the treaty to a national debate, and during the discussion of the treaty, traditional political groups also began to discuss political party problems. We did not oppose this. The reaction came from the people. We gave those political groups the opportunity to express themselves, organize conventions, organize their leaderships and to hold meetings throughout the country. We have also invited them to participate in this political process. While several have launched candidates or are supporting candidates, others have not.

The important thing here is that every candidate who will participate in the 6 August election will have the support of real people who signed his petition. Some 400,000 Panamanians have registered to support the 1,927 candidates who will participate in the election. This represents more than 50 percent of the eligible voters.

We have not only opened the doors for them to express themselves, but have given all of them the opportunity to go to the polls. I know that our people will go to the polls and will elect the best among them, but the 6 August election should be more than massive. It should be more than a civic reaffirmation of the revolutionary process. The 6 August election must also be characterized by solemnity and honesty. We are here asking all the candidates--because it is the purpose of the government to see that these elections will be clean and honest--we are asking all the candidates to win votes by what they have accomplished, by what they are, by what they think, by their connections. Let us prevent confrontations which will later divide the communities. Let us try to make a joint effort--the candidates who are participating and this government--so that the people will go to the polls peacefully, in an orderly manner and with enthusiasm.

The government is not going to have official candidates and has none. The official candidates are the ones chosen by the people. The representatives will be those whom the communities want, and we hope that the assembly of representatives will also have the opportunity to perfect what we have, to improve the institutional system we have. That is what General Torrijos promised the nation. Before this country's press at a news conference in Veraguas Province, General Torrijos promised this generation that he would make constitutional changes that would strengthen the assembly of corregimiento representatives and give it an opportunity to participate more actively in the legislative process.

The current corregimiento representatives will have the opportunity to approve or reject the amendments the government is going to propose. If the amendments are approved, we will do whatever the new assembly wants after the representatives are elected on 6 August. You will be the guide, the pulse and thermometer of the people's will.

COSTA RICA

INTERIOR MINISTER: VESCO WILL NOT RETURN

PA270438Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Civil registry souces have reported that the presentation of evidence concerning the request for Costa Rican nationality submitted by controversial financier Robert Lee Vesco continues. The case is already well underway since witnesses in favor of Vesco testified several months ago. The case is at the stage at which documents in favor of and against Vesco are being presented. The civil registry office has no deadline for making a decision, but it is believed that a decision will be reached by next week. [Words indistinct] is resort to the Supreme Electoral Court.

Vesco must return to the country in 15 days. According to the permit granted by the circuit judge, the financier will arrive on 10 July. He will obviously be denied entrance, Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey reiterated. The interior minister said that the order to keep Vesco out of the country will be upheld because he is considered an undesirable person and a source of corruption.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES CONCERN ON HUMAN RIGHTS, ARMS RACE

PA272142Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1743 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has said that in Latin America concern over the status of human rights is growing on a par with concern over halting the arms race.

Commenting on the eighth OAS General Assembly, in which he participated as head of the Costa Rican delegation, Calderon said today, Tuesday, that the OAS assembly would leave its mark on history as a forum which had very positive results with regard to safeguarding human rights. In addition, the minister told ACAN-EFE, there was obvious interest on the part of all the governments in protecting their names in this regard, some because of their convictions and their democratic tradition and others because of the international pressure that has been created, making it impossible for human rights to be violated with impunity.

At the same time, at the eighth OAS meeting a powerful current of support was revealed for limiting the arms race in order to assign more and more resources to the struggle against poverty and ignorance. In view of this, the Costa Rican foreign minister anticipated that the American countries would soon be summoned to discuss realistic measures to contain purchases of conventional weapons, in keeping with the spirit of the Ayachucho declaration.

LARAZO WILL NOT ATTEND TURBAY INAUGURATION

PA272221Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] An official report from the presidential palace has revealed that the president of the republic will not attend the inauguration of Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. The president confirmed this morning that he will not attend the inauguration ceremony of the Colombian president-elect [words indistinct]. He said that he might appoint a government official to represent him at the ceremony to be held in Bogota. He said that he will not visit any other country as long as there are important matters to attend to in Costa Rica.

BRIEFS

BEEF SALE CONTRACT--Fernando Altman Ortiz, Costa Rican economy, industry and commerce minister, and Bok Young Lee [as published], South Korean ambassador to Costa Rica, have signed a contract in which Costa Rica will sell $250,000 worth of beef to South Korea. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Jun 78 p 2A PA]

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PROTEST PRICE INCREASES

PA271935Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Tomorrow Guatemalan Government employees will boycott products whose prices have gone up recently. State workers have urged consumers not to buy soft drinks, sugar, beef or milk and to try to avoid consuming electricity in protest against the price increases of these products and services.

Representatives of government employees are scheduled to meet with President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud tomorrow to propose a series of measures to combat the high cost of living. Also present at the meeting will be President-elect Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, who will be sworn in on 1 July. Among the alternate measures proposed by government employees are ceiling prices for some basic commodities. They say they have the support of private business employees in their efforts to curb the high cost of living.

NICARAGUA

FIRST OF 'GROUP OF 12' RETURNS TO MANAGUA

PA271443Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The newspaper NOVEDADES reported today that Felipe Mantica, one of the group of 12, arrived in Managua yesterday.

Mantica, an influential businessman, was the first of the 12 to arrive in the country since an arrest warrant issued against them by a local judge was suspended. The remaining 11 will decide in San Jose, Costa Rica, today when they will return to the country.

ARMY DISMANTLES SANDINIST TRAINING SCHOOL

PA272124Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan army has dismantled a political-military training school of the Sandinist National Liberation Front located on the outskirts of Masaya, east of Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. The National Guard's public relations office released a communique noting that the head of the Sandinist cell was indentified as Miguel Angel Soto Florez.

Intensive surveillance conducted by Nicaraguan forces led to the discovery of the political-military training school. After occupying a country home where the revolutionaries were hiding, the army detachment arrested the members of the group and seized an arsenal.

The list of those arrested includes a total of eight guerrillas, all belonging to the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

HOSPITAL, MUNICIPAL WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

PA271756Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Jun (AFP)--The authorities have reported that 8,000 hospital workers and 3,000 workers of the municipality of Managua went on strike here today to demand wage increases, in some cases of 100 percent.

Municipal workers who occupied the Managua city hall were evicted by police when their talks with Mayor Orlando Montenegro failed.

The hospital employees are demanding that the government negotiate with them regarding the increases which they are requesting.

Meanwhile, five workers of Radio Mi Preferida are continuing the hunger strike which they are staging to demand revocation of the decree closing the station for 2 months.

ECONOMIC CRISIS AFFECTS C.A. COMMON MARKET

PA271933Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The acute crisis in Nicaragua is having repercussions in all of Central America. The Nicaraguan economy's lack of growth is having adverse trade effects upon all Central American nations. As a result of the domestic crisis in Nicaragua, its imports from nations of the frail Central American Common Market have decreased significantly. According to reports on the first quarter of this year, imports from Central America decreased by 49 million cordobas. Consequently, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala sold less to Nicaragua during this period compared with the same period of the previous year.

STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE HEAD LEAVES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL271139Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Eng Ramon Darias Rodes, minister-president of the State Committee for Standardization, has left for Czechoslovakia where he will meet with the country's office for standardization and measurements. Afterward, the head of this specialty will travel to Sofia, Bulgaria, at the head of the Cuban delegation that will participate in the 43d session of the CEMA standardization commission.

This commission was established on 20 November 1963 to facilitate multilateral cooperation between the member countries in the field of unifying national norms, standardized technical documentation and the development of standardization based on the latest technical advances.

IUS DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS YOUTH FESTIVAL

FL272025Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 27 Jun 78 FL

[Text] A delegation of the International Union of Students [IUS] headed by its secretary general, Fathi al-Fadl, has arrived in Havana to discuss several matters related to the 11th festival student program. The delegation was met at the airport by Luis Felipe Vazquez, chief of the Cuban delegation to the festival preparatory committee, and Conrado Hernandez, national vice president of the Federation of University Students.

During its stay in Cuba the IUS delegation will hold working sessions with the bureaus of the festival permanent committee and leaders of the Cuban organizing committee and will select some of the places where festival activities will be held. The visit of the IUS delegation is part of the final phase of the preparations for the world youth meeting which will be held in Cuba from 28 July to 5 August.

LATIN STUDENT ORGANIZATION SCORES URUGUAYAN REGIME

FL261604Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Continental Organization of Latin American Students--COLAE--has issued a communique condemning the inhuman regime of internment and torture which has taken 7,000 Uruguayans political prisoner since the present dictatorship took power in the South American country. COLAE denounces the censorship against all types of opinions that are contrary to those held by the regime, which includes even prohibiting cultural forms and popular music from Uruguay or from other countries. It is enough to say that Gardel's tangos, which were written over 40 years ago, have been prohibited in Uruguay because the regime believes them to be subversive.

This ironic situation includes the persecution of over 700 university professors whose jobs have been given to inept and unconditional supporters of the regime and the persecution of thousands of Uruguayan students. In the face of this situation, the COLAE Secretariat calls on the student organizations and democratic and progressive forces to redouble their solidarity with the Uruguayan people's heroic struggle.

CENTRAL ARMY FIELD HOSPITAL HOLDS EXERCISE

FL271136Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 78 FL

[Text] One of the basic objectives of the "Onceno Festival" maneuver carried out by the Central Army's base hospital was to determine the operational capability of a multifaceted hospital to treat those wounded in combat. The demonstration exercise, which lasted 1 week, was conducted at a multipurpose hospital, equipped with the necessary installations for direct care of all types of wounds. It also had surgery and orthopedic rooms, X-rays and laboratories.

From the frontline of fire and various medical posts, the wounded were transported to the hospital where they would be attended. With the evacuation of the wounded, the reservists and medical, paramedic and security personnel completed one of the phases of the special tactical plan for the unti's combat preparedness. The wounded were immediately attended to by the medical personnel at the hospital.

For the first time in Cuba, a closed-circuit television camera was used in this type of maneuver. During the course of this exercise, the important role played by emulation and the work done by the political section were stressed in having the emulation process as the driving force of the work undertaken by the troops.

The "Onceno Festival" maneuver conducted by the Central Army's base hospital concluded with the grade of satisfactory. Fourteen officers and soldiers were chosen as vanguards and 74 were chosen as outstanding combatants. In making the closing remarks, Lt Col (Jose Gonzalez Arevalo) of the Central Army medical services, the main referee of the maneuver, congratulated the reservists for the effort made.

JAPAN GRANTS FINANCIAL CREDIT OF $23 MILLION

FL241746Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1610 GMT 24 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Japan has granted Cuba a credit for about $23 million which constitutes the third of this type in less than 2 years and the second one in 1978. The credit, which is to be repaid in 10 years with an annual interest rate of 7.1 percent, was granted in Tokyo by seven banks and six insurance companies headed by Sumitomo Trust and Bank of Japan. The protocol was signed by (Jose Paz), assistant vice president of the National Bank of Cuba, who has been in Tokyo since 21 June, and 13 representatives of Japanese financial institutions.

The first credit granted by Japanese banks was made in September 1976 and the second one was granted in February of this year, both to be repaid over periods which range between 5 and 10 years.

ECONOMISTS ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL231055Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba, has chaired the event held to establish the National Association of Economists. The closing remarks were made by Eddy Fernandez, president of the Provincial People's Government Assembly, who stressed the importance of the association in this period of implementation of the system of management and planning of the economy.

JAMAICA

PNP ECONOMIC POLICY CRITICIZED BY OPPOSITION

FL242310Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Jun 78 pp 1, 15 FL

[Text] The IMF agreement returned to the spotlight in the Senate yesterday as debate continued on a motion seeking the approval of the upper house for the package of measures designed to secure economic recovery.

Opposition Senator Pearnel Charles attacked the performance of the government and called on the prime minister to resign.

Minister of Industry and Commerce the Hon. Danny Williams traced the roots of the crisis to the boom years of 1962-72 and said the government might only be blamed for trying to do too much too quickly.

Senator Charles read excerpts from the auditor general's report for the year ending March 1976, showing findings of financial irregularities and mismanagement in government ministries and departments. He said the country was being run by incompetent men who had wasted millions and imposed taxes to make up the losses.

Senator Charles called on the prime minister to resign as he was "the greatest disaster that has ever hit Jamaica."

"Manley must go," the senator said repeatedly.

He said the PNP [People's National Party] did not seem anxious to overcome the economic difficulties "but to exploit them to destroy the free enterprise society and put an outmoded, spurious and inefficient Marxist system in its place. Under the PNP--as serious as the economic challenge is--the political and moral challenge is just as grave and perhaps more."

Senator Charles said the IMF agreement was packed with grief for the poor and the working class; it was the first time since independence that a foreign institution had been allowed to direct the affairs of Jamaica--a form of neo-colonialism.

He called for the establishment of a high-powered committee embracing government leaders, unions, employers, exporters to monitor the production of goods and services, set targets, review employment, examine prices, monitor economic growth and set objectives. The committee could also monitor the terms of the IMF and keep both worker and employers informed of the success or failure of the package.

Senator Williams said that the real roots of the present economic crisis derived from the boom years of 1962 to 1972, when there was an inflow of money and tourism was flourishing.

In fact, inadequate reserves were built up; instead, potential reserves were wasted on high living, on the importation of such items as apples and caviar, whiskey and wooden picture frames--so that a small number could live very well. There was no effort to develop indigenous industries.

One of the main reasons why some had migrated was that they were scared away by some miserable propaganda because the government had recommitted itself to democratic socialism.

The propagandists were being "most wicked and unpatriotic" in trying always to keep the society in a state of frenzy, because they hoped that in this way they had a chance to exploit the situation and gain power.

If the government was to be blamed for anything it might be that they had tried to do too much too quickly--a course they had to take since they had inherited a volcano about to erupt.

The truth was, and senators well knew, that there was no alternative to the IMF; the whole society would have collapsed otherwise.

Senator Williams went on to review the production infrastructure that had been set in place for the recovery programme, as detailed in the ministry papers laid before Parliament.

The basic framework was in place and in a short while they would be in a position to make adequate raw materials available, he said.

Senator Williams said the official launching of the National Institute of Craft would take place in July 19.

On the basic needs basket he said that without the provision of $81 million in subsidies, the present prices would have been higher. They were trying to hold those prices at their present level for the rest of the calendar year, despite the crawling peg devaluations, by using resources of Jamaica Nutrition holdings.

Earlier in the day companion bills increasing benefits under the National Insurance Scheme [NIS] and extending the coverage of the scheme to workers recruited by government for overseas employment were approved by the Senate.

With effect from January 2, 1978, the various benefits will be increased by one dollar per week at an estimated cost of $1.9 million, benefitting over 27,500 recipients, the Senate was told.

While supporting the increases in principle, opposition senators criticised the amounts as inadequate and Senator Ossie Harding called for specific information on how the $241 million NIS fund was being invested.

Opposition Senator Basil Buck questioned the whole concept of how the fund was handled. It was being used as a conduit to finance government operations, he said, and was locked into low-yield securities which did not generate enough to help more people.

Senator Williams said a full report on the fund, including the latest actuarial study, would be brought to Parliament shortly. While the increases were low they were based on actuarial advice as to how much the fund could finance.

Senator Williams said the pattern of investment of the fund had been set by the previous government which had established NIS and was fairly common for such funds. Local registered stocks were blue chip, he said, and gave fairly substantial yields.

MINISTER FAULTS THOSE ATTACKING YOUTH FESTIVAL

FL261705Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] The minister of youth and sports said yesterday that it was the duty of all Jamaicans who supported peace in the world and friendship among youth to speak out in favor of Jamaica's participation in the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Cuba from July 28 to August 5.

Speaking at a press conference at his ministry about Jamaica's participation in the festival, the minister said that people should speak out against those who, in attacking the event, sought to divide Jamaica from the mainstream of man's development.

Mr. Small, who was referring to recent newspaper articles criticizing the festival, said that if this misunderstanding and division was allowed to take place over the fundamental issues, it would be difficult to maintain steadfast commitment to support the Jamaican people's liberation from the harsh conditions which came from underdevelopment.

Dealing with the question of human rights which was raised in the articles, Mr. Small said that the festival was structured in such a way that this question would arise during broad discussions on economic independence, education for youth, the new economic order, apartheid, fascism and colonialism.

The minister emphasized that the government had nothing to do with the selection of the participants and said that they were selected by the national preparatory committee, which is made up of 25 youth organizations throughout the island.

He said that the Jamaican delegation would consist of representatives from the Y.W.C.A., the Catholic Youth Organization, the Anglican Youth Fellowship, as well as from political youth groups. He said that, in all, 160 Jamaicans representing a very wide cross-section of young people would be taking part.

Mr. Small said that it was not true to say that Jamaica had never taken part in such a festival, as Jamaicans attended the first such event in 1947.

The minister said that Dr. Arthur Wint, the Hon. G. Arthur Brown and Mr. Hector Wynter were among Jamaicans who attended at the time.

SUGAR AGREEMENT WITH IRAN RETAINS VALIDITY

FL242305Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Jun 78 p 6 FL

[Excerpt] A declaration that the Jamaican Government have a valid contract with the Government of Iran and intend to recoup the losses incurred over the broken down Iran-Jamaica sugar agreement, was made in the House of Representatives on Thursday, by the minister of foreign affairs, the Hon. P.J. Patterson.

"We have in existence a valid contract that can stand the searchlight of intensive public scrutiny," Mr. Patterson said, as he invited the opposition to substantiate its insinuations in respect of the "deal" or withdraw them. Mr. Patterson also said that in pursuit of the government's approach to a settlement they have been exploring the possibilities through diplomatic action."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN CONFIDENT OF ELECTION PROCLAMATION THIS WEEK

FL271036Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 78 FL

[Excerpt] President-elect Antonio Guzman has declared that he is certain that proclamation of winning candidates in the past elections will be made no later than this week. Guzman recalled the promise made to him in this regard by President Balaguer. During their last meeting Balaguer promised Guzman that the Central Electoral Board [JCE] would announce its decision within 8 to 10 days. However, yesterday was the 10th day since the meeting and the JCE still has not proclaimed the winners. Nevertheless, President-elect Antonio Guzman said that the proclamation of the winning candidates will be made no later than this week. I am fully confident that President Balaguer's promise will be kept, Antonio Guzman said.

GUYANA

REID ASSURES FREEDOMS UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

FL261655Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Jun 87 p 5 FL

[From Lionel Ramjeet]

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Cde Ptolemy Reid has said that the People's National Congress will not ban any political party and that there will always be periodic elections.

Speaking at a public meeting at Sheet Anchor, East Canje, Saturday night, Cde Reid said that what the Guyanese people will judge the government in not what it says but has done--the evidence is there for all to see.

The general secretary of the P.N.C. stressed that it is the government's duty to satisfy the needs of the people and make them happy.

He said that the opposition is trying to frighten the masses. Previously, the opposition used to say that the Guyanese people would not survive after independence. When Guyana was about to become a republic they said that the people will shoot one another. "Now [that] we propose to change the present constitution the opposition is now saying that there would be no freedom and the rights will be taken away." Cde Reid gave the assurance that with the new constitution life would be better for the Guyanese people.

He also stated that in the old days some people had to change their names to get work. Many brilliant Guyanese students could not even get a chance to gain admittance in certain schools.

Cde Reid pointed out that some professionals are exploiting the people--"we have to give up the capitalist attitudes and then life will be happy for us--we have to stamp out exploitation of man by man and prepare for the new society."

Speaking about education from kindergarten to university level, Cde Reid pointed out that in some rich countries the people have to pay for their education. He urged the youths to make full use of the facilities in order to develop themselves and the country. Cde Reid also criticized those who are stealing and cheating and appealed to them to change their attitudes. He said: "Catch who can be caught now--get rid of the irregularities."

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